

tion on the 17th near Kempton, took 230 prisoners, and again defeated the French on the 20th, in a battle near Linz, in which the loss of the enemy amounted to at least 1200 men, 10 officers and 500 men were made prisoners, and the rest of the whole corps killed, wounded, or dispersed. General Latour writes that, in the different actions that have taken place in Bavaria, 1500 prisoners have been taken from the enemy, and their war chests. The Gazette then proceeds:

"After the troops under general Latour had passed the Lech, the peasants shewed every sign of hatred to the common enemy: they every where collected in great numbers, rang the alarm bells, armed themselves with muskets, pikes and every kind of weapons, and offered to join the van guard to pursue the enemy. Major general count Vaillet, who commanded the van guard, desirous to profit by their ardour, put 1200 of them under the direction of the captains Melery and Andresly. Their zeal is in fact enthusiasm, and shews how much they must have suffered from the enemy."

### BREMEN, October 7.

The enemy not being able to cope with the brave Austrians, are now trying in the environs of Dusseldorf, what they can effect among themselves—scarcely a day passes without some bloody rencontre: and latterly, as a letter before me states, 500 of them were killed. It is well known that the greatest animosity has long prevailed among those sons of rapine and anarchy. A plunderer of the Sambre and Meuse army has the most rooted aversion to the savage citizen of the northern banditti—*vice versa*.

It is said that Buonaparte has experienced a total defeat in Italy—but it is very much to be questioned, whether general Wurmsler has as yet ventured to march out of Mantua. A letter, however, from Augsburg, now on my table, states unequivocally, that, on the 14th ult. before Mantua, the French were beaten with considerable loss, had two generals killed, and that gen. Massena, though dangerously wounded, fell back towards Verona and Bassano. Buonaparte, it is further stated, threw himself into the small fortress of Sanquinetto, where he was soon after surrounded, and finally taken prisoner by the Austrians, who escorted him to Mantua! This letter bears date the 20th Sept.

Letters from Brixent, of the 25th ult. and from Inpruck of the 26th, speak, but not explicitly, of some recent advantages obtained by General Wurmsler's army in Italy. The Dutch post just arrived here, is totally silent as to Buonaparte, which renders it extremely probable, that what I sent you in my last, as merely a report, is now founded upon facts; it is pretty well known, that those who, in Holland, drag the reins of the state in the mire, are not very expeditious, when there is question of announcing the non-success of the French troops.

The *Tete-de-Ponte*, of Nieuwied, was stormed and carried the 1st inst. at three o'clock in the morning, and the whole of the enemy who defended it were made prisoners of war. I cannot enter into a circumstantial detail of that brilliant affair, in which the Austrian heroes, as usual performed miracles of bravery.

On the Upper Rhine every thing goes on to admiration. After the actions at Neustadt and Ingolstadt, Moreau fell back by way of Berghausen and Brebach, towards Martenzelle, where the Imperial cavalry surprised and drove him towards the Lech, after having taken from him 16 pieces of cannon, 15 ammunition waggons, and 46 baggage waggons. Moreau halted at Erulding and Oberdorf, to make head against the Austrians; but the Imperial Generals Frolich, Wolff, and Lobkowitz, fell upon him with such impetuosity, that, after an action which lasted two and twenty hours, the French army was completely routed; 25,000 lay dead on the field of battle. It is in consequence of that battle, so disastrous to the enemy, that Moreau attempted to make his appearance in Franconia. So that you see what I usually transmit to you as a report, I have soon the satisfaction of assuring you beyond a doubt. I hope I shall soon inform you that the French have thought proper to evacuate Dusseldorf!

October 14. It is now well known that, in the late affair before Mantua, the French lost, besides a considerable part of their artillery, 6000 men—three generals killed, Kilmaine, an Irish rebel, alias Jennings: his being cut off from the face of the earth, will, in some sort, atone to his respectable family for the disgrace under which they have long laboured, on account of the scandalous principles he maintained with the point of his sword: the second who fell is Berthier, well known for his insolent summons sent in to the gallant governor of Mantua:—the third, Serrurier, whom Buonaparte always praised in the most hyperbolic manner. Massena received a wound, which is supposed to be mortal: this man is a Sardinian subject, and, formerly was a corporal of infantry. The French commander in chief, has thought proper to cashier general Angereau, for cowardice. This fellow has himself unbaptized, and modestly assumes the name of Hector, as Bourbonville usurped that of Ajax!

After Buonaparte was routed, by what he impudently termed the remains of the Austrian army, he set off for the Milanese to recruit; but he found none to volunteer their lives, in defence of the French doctrine! he, however ransacked the jails of the

country, from which he drew formidable reinforcements of a thousand robbers, and thus defrauded the gibbet of its due.

The grand end proposed by general Hotze, seems now to be a powerful diversion, while the imperial Duke attacks Kehl in military form. Some shells have been already thrown into Landau by the Austrians. The 6th instant his royal highness had his head quarters at Rastadt. Moreau's friends on your side of the water, have reason to tremble for the fate of their *portege*, who continues in jeopardy; should he escape from the Austrians, how can he avoid the guillotine?

VENICE, Sept. 25. Another severe action has taken place near Mantua, which ended to the advantage of the Austrians. On the 23d, the advanced guard of the Austrian reinforcements, amounting to 18,000 men, arrived at Treviso. Gen Moreau continues his march through the Brigaw towards the Upper Rhine.

MILAN, Sept. 24. On the 21st inst. another obstinate engagement took place near Mantua, in which the French lost 4000 men and a great quantity of artillery—We expect here about 3000 wounded French. The siege of Mantua must now a second time be raised.

STUTGARD, Oct. 5. On the 16th of Sept. gen. Frolich, compelled the French to abandon their position near Zell, and retreat to Wurtzach. The Austrians on this occasion made very considerable booty. The loss of every kind which the French have suffered along the lake of Constance from the Austrians and the armed peasants, especially in carriages and baggage, is extremely great.

### LONDON, October 21.

The king of Naples had determined again to act with vigour offensively. He had detached a considerable body of cavalry and infantry from the interior of the country to act with the Austrians, and a part of his fleet had again put to sea.

The three Hamburg mails that were due, reached town this morning. They bring a vast variety of interesting matter, of which we shall endeavour to lay before our readers a satisfactory abstract.

One very prominent and important part of the intelligence is, the repeated account of Buonaparte having been taken prisoner. This event was stated in our paper of Monday last, in a letter from a correspondent at Bremen, and it was the only account of it which came to this country.

An article from Vienna of the 5th states, that general Wurmsler had frequently attacked and repulsed the enemy with loss.

A letter from Hanau of the 5th inst. says, that the gazettes there assert, that field marshal Wurmsler had on the 23d attacked the French near Sangonetto, and defeated them with the loss of 15,000 men, and this is further strengthened by an article from Ratibon of the 3d inst. which says that Wurmsler, after six days fighting, had entirely defeated the enemy on the 20th ult. whose loss in killed amounted to 6000 men, and in prisoners to 7000. Among the latter was Buonaparte.

Moreau was continuing his retreat towards Switzerland, but not without being frequently attacked, and as often defeated by the Austrian corps that surround him. We refer to the variety of articles which we have taken from the mails, for a particular detail of the circumstances of his retreat, and the situation of his army.

The Archduke Charles was continuing his route into Suabia, and general Perrasch was advancing to the Black Forest, to cut off the retreat of the French by that route. It seemed to be the design of Moreau to get into Switzerland, but the Austrians will doubtless follow him thither, nor quit him till his destruction shall be complete.

On the Lower Rhine there had been some affairs of posts, which uniformly ended to the advantage of the Austrians.

The disorder of the French armies continued unabated, and the troops of the routed army, and the reinforcements of the North, had broken into open rupture.

October 22. We present, in our paper of this day, some further extracts from the Hamburg mails, and which the late hour of delivery of the letters, prevented us from giving in our paper of yesterday.

On the 1st inst. the Austrians stormed and carried the important post of the *Tete du Pont* of Nieuwied, making the whole of the French who defended it, prisoners of war.

General Hotze had passed the Rhine near Mannheim, with a detachment of ten or twelve thousand men, the proposed object of this manoeuvre was supposed to be a diversion, while the Archduke should attack Kehl.

Articles from Milan of the 24th, and Venice of the 25th ult. concur in stating, that obstinate actions had taken place near Mantua. On the 21st a battle was fought, in which the French lost 4000 men, and a great quantity of artillery, and it was concluded that the siege of Mantua must be a second time raised.

On the 23d ult. the vanguard of a reinforcement of 18,000 Austrians had reached Treviso, within two or three days march of Mantua.

An article from Milan, of the 26th ult. states that the Pope had given a negative to the terms proposed by the French.

We do not find the report of general Buonaparte having been taken prisoner confirmed. On the con-

trary, our correspondent states, that after he was routed, he set off for the Milanese, to expedite the march of reinforcements.

Yesterday dispatches were received from Robert Craufurd, Esq. dated Sweitzengen, October 2 & 3, by which it appears, that nothing material had occurred in the army of the Archduke since the former accounts.

Letters were likewise received yesterday from Mr. Drake at Venice, by which it appears that there were 30000 men in Mantua on the 13th ult. when he received the last accounts. There was also a considerable number of sick in the garrison, but not near so many as in the French army, in which the number of sick was daily increasing. The Austrian troops were, when the accounts left Mantua, under some alarm, lest they should not be relieved, as they were at that time ignorant of reinforcements marching from the Tyrol.

It does not appear that general Wurmsler had been obliged to take shelter in Mantua, but had himself chosen to go into that garrison with his army. General Laver had the principal command under Gen Wurmsler.

The attack at St. George, was much more fatal to the French than the Austrians, the former having lost above two thousand men in that affair. The garrison were in hopes of the army of the king of Naples assisting in obliging the French to raise the siege.

Dispatches were sealed yesterday at the admiralty for admiral Sir John Jarvis, which were ordered to be sent off with all possible expedition to the Mediterranean.

An express was received at the secretary of state's office yesterday, from Dover, which announces the safe arrival of Lord Malmsbury and suite at Calais; from whence they set forward, with the appointed escort, to Paris, where they were expected to arrive last night.

Letters from Copenhagen of the 15th inst. announce that all sorts of East India or Chinese goods belonging to the powers at war, may be sent in foreign bottoms from India to the harbour of Copenhagen, without paying any more duty than the Danish ships.

We hear that an ingenious artist has lately transferred to the Admiralty Board, a proposal for making a machine, by the help of which persons may descend with safety into the deepest water, and remain for hours—have sufficient light and action to enter the holds of vessels, and perform such necessary business as may be required; at the same time be enabled to communicate their sentiments to those above, and likewise receive instructions from them. It is unnecessary to say any thing about the utility of such an invention in the raising of sunken vessels, the recovery of wrecks, &c.

### Motiny at Cowes.

The following particulars respecting the motiny of the foreign regiment at Cowes, are given in a letter from that place, dated the 19th inst.

"The mutinous Hulus went out with Sir Ralph Abercrombie to the West Indies last Christmas, but refused to act at St. Lucia, unless they were mounted as cavalry, agreeably, as they insisted, to stipulation: they were ordered back to England by the general, and disembarked from transports at this place about six weeks ago. On Sunday last an order was received to draft them into the different foreign regiments, now about to sail for St. Domingo; no sooner was the report made known to them, than they unanimously manifested the most daring symptoms of resistance and hostility. A guard of sixty men was called out, and charged with ball, on which they retreated to their barracks, the doors of which they barred, and swore vengeance against the first person who dared approach: the officer of the guard went near the window to expostulate with them, and had a pistol fired at him, on which further violent measures were suspended, till orders from the war office should be received. The town of Newport all Sunday and Monday was in the greatest consternation, nor are the apprehensions of the inhabitants yet allayed, as these desperadoes persist in swearing they will yield only with their lives. They are for the most part young men of extremely good appearance, and it is suspected that the French, of whom there are near an hundred, are more inclined to republicanism, than the cause they have engaged to defend.

STOLEN from the subscriber's wagon on Monday evening the 26th Dec. the following articles, viz. 2 yards striped coating, 1 large rose blanket, 7 yards linen, 1 and a half yards ribbon, 1 silk handk. 1 cotton do. 1 quarter yd velvet, 2 and a half yds. cotton cloth, 2 doz. small buttons, 1 and a half doz. large do. 2 sticks twist, 1 waistcoat pattern, 1 pair plated cotton stockings, 1 roll pomatum, 1 do. black ball, half a pound spice, and 2 and an 8th yds. dark superfine broad cloth—whoever will give information to the printer of this paper, so that the goods may be recovered, shall receive Five Dollars reward, and all necessary charges. Fayetteville, Dec. 30. 42 2 JOHN KIRK.

COMMITTED to the jail of this town, on the 4th of January, a negro wench, named NELLY, belonging to Neil Malpin, on the Rhaft Swamp, in Robeson county.—The proprietor is requested to apply to the subscriber, and pay the necessary charges, and take her away. Fayetteville, Jan. 9th. 43 JESSE LEE.